FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1835. [NO. 959.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY, October 20, 1835, will be sold at our Auction Store, for approved Notes at 3 and 4 months,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS, SHOES, &c.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN
October 12. 58 ts

Notice to Merchants and Consignees.

WHEREAS, difficulties have arisen on the subject of the delivery of Goods at the Fayetteville Boat Landing, the undersigned, engaged in the transportation of Goods, in boats of various descriptions on the Cape Fear River, deem it proper to remind all whom it may concern, that their undertakings in transporting Goods from Wilmington on the River extend no farther than the Fayetteville Boat Landing. We therefore give this public Notice, that after the delivery of Goods to the regularly licensed Town Wagons, Drays and Carts, and to all other vehicles used commonly for the transportation of Goods from the Fayetteville Boat Landing to the Town, that our undertaking is fully compleated. Furthermore, we invite all persons who do not approve of this disposition of their Goods on their arrival at the Boat Landing, to come forward by themselves or by other persons whom they may authorise, and receive their goods in person at the place of discharge. We hereby express our willingness to adopt any other plan for the delivery of Goods which Merchants and Consignees may think proper to adopt or suggest, so that the same may operate generally, and accomplish the desired end with the most beneficial consequences to all concerned, provided that no further burdens or inconvenience are thereby imposed upon us, to extend beyond the undertakings we are lawfully bound to perform, in the prosecution of the boating business on the Cape Fear River. After this Notice we decline the trouble of running up Goods which have been mis delivered in Town, but express our willingness to give such information, at all times, as our Books may afford.

DOYLE O'HANLON,
P. I. FILLINGHAST,
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1835 §58 3w §

THOMAS GRIMES,
(LATE M'KOY, MASON,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has returned, and will make this place his permanent residence. He offers his services in the line of his business to such as may wish to employ him. His charges, as usual, will be moderate—such as suit the times.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 58 6w

For Sale,

90 Hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
10 Hhds common do do,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Coffee, various qualities,
8 hhds. Porto Rico Sugars,
100 casks Lime,
100 pieces Cotton Bagging, &c &c
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 13, 1835 58 5w.

BUTTER.

3000 Lbs. first quality Mountain **BUTTER**, put up by William Hale, Esq and for sale by
E. B. DRAKE.
October 12, 1835 58 4

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to leave this place, offers his HOUSE and LOT for sale. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves, as I intend to sell the first opportunity. For terms apply to
J. B. WOLLARD.
October 13, 1835. 58 2w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall supply, comprising a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Calicoes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Circassians, plain and figured Flannels, Apron Checks, English and French Merinos, Bombazetts, Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconets, black and coloured Gro de-Naps; Italian, Sincrew, Gro-de-Swiss and Sarsnet Silks, Cravats, Stocks, Pongee Hdkffs., fancy silk Shawls, Thibet Wool, Gauze, Valencia and Cashmere Hdkffs. Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkffs., Fur Tippets, shell, horn and ivory Combs, Tuscan and fancy Bonnets, worsted and cotton Hose, Ladies' horseskin and silk Gloves, Razors, Straps, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Pearl and Ivory shirt Buttons, coat, vest and suspender Buttons.

Britannia table and tea Spoons,
Plated do do do.
German silver do do do.
Ladies' Morocco and leather Shoes,
Brogans, Penelia Shoes and Slippers,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange and Rose Water,
Essences of Cinnamon and Peppermint,
Bateman's Drops, Laudanum,
Castor Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c , which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices.

HENRY P. PECK.
Fayetteville, October 6. 57-8w.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by
E. J. HALE.
September 28.

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

HART & FULLER,

In the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

Which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

JAMES HART,
ELIJAH FULLER.

All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29 1835. 56tf.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT,
FOOT OF HAY MOUNT,
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscribers are now receiving in part their *Fall Supplies of seasonable GOODS*, the whole of which are expected during the present week, and which will comprise 320 PACKAGES, consisting in part of the following articles viz:—

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery, Guns, &c.,
Fine Fur and Wool Hats,
Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Ladies' and Misses' Tuscan and Leghorn Bonnets,
Ingram and Cotton Carpeting,
Women's and Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Misses' and Children's fine Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
French Baskets,
Band Boxes,
Brown, green, white and yellow Shoe and Fitting Thread,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
Hatters' Trimmings, &c.,
Saddles and Bridles,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Coffee Mills,
25 thousand Havanna Segars, &c. &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise a more general assortment than can be found in any one House in this market, which is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which the attention of their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

—ALSO—
A general assortment of NEGRO CLOTHS and BLANKETS, well worthy the attention of Planters

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

Notice.

A BILL of Exchange, drawn by Arch'd McRae, Wilmington, in favor of W. S. Campbell, August 15, 1835, at 90 days date, accepted by Willkings & Belden, for Six hundred and Sixteen 47 100 dollars, has been lost or mislaid. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return it.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Sept. 28, 1835. 56 tf

J. GALES & SON'S
ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.
Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by
JOHN MUNN.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS just receiving his usual supply of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

Lately selected in the New York Market.

The assortment is very extensive and consists of BRITISH, CHINA and AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season. His customers and friends are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves

WILLIAM S LAFFA.
Fayetteville, October 5, 1835 57 2m

—ALSO—
150 Casks Thomastown Lime.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.
Hastings, Pierce & Co.

WOULD now very respectfully invite all those merchants who are in the habit and can with convenience purchase their Goods in Petersburg, to call and examine their stock of

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,

Previous to purchasing elsewhere. They flatter themselves they will now be able to accommodate and please almost every one with both article and price. As a great many of their Goods are manufactured in their own Factory at the North, under the immediate circumspection of one of the partners, and the balance of their stock purchased by said partner who has spent two months amongst manufactures of different sections of the country, and has endeavored to make such a selection of Goods as we think cannot and hope will not fail to suit and please both purchaser and consumer — And now, after having laid in with the utmost care, direct from the manufacturer, and as cheap as the cheapest, a fresh and extensive assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the coming season, we can assure those merchants one and all who may favor us with a call, that we shall use our best endeavors to make it to their advantage. We can and will sell them any Goods in our line quite as low as they can be purchased in New York or any other part of the country by the same quantity; and our accommodations for payment shall be as good as any.

We invite dealers indiscriminately to call in and examine our stock and prices, assuring them that we shall take much pleasure in exhibiting our Goods, while to purchase will be at their option.

HASTINGS, PIERCE & CO.
Petersburg, Sept 22 57-4w

WANTED TO HIRE,
until the first of January next, a NEGRO BOY from 15 to 20 years of age. Apply at this Office
October 5th, 1835. 57-tf

North Carolina Christian
ALMANACK,
FOR 1836.

To be had for $6 per gross, at the Store of
GEORGE McNEILL.
October 5 57-tf.

CHEESE.

ON the river and expected in a few days,
50 BOXES CHEESE,
10 CASKS do
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
October 6, 1835. 57 tf

500 LABORERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will employ 500 or more good Laborers, to work on the Georgia Rail road, leading from Augusta to Greensborough, at $14 per month of 26 days work and Board. A guarantee of punctual payments in behalf of the Railroad Company, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer. For further particulars, by letter or otherwise, apply to D. Jordan, Sen., or Dillon Jordan, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C.

DAVID COOPER & BROTHERS.
Contractors, formerly of the Petersburg & Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroads in Virginia.
October 5, 1835. 57-4tp

LARGE SALE OF
GROCERIES,
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st day of October, will be sold at our Auction Store in Fayetteville, on a credit of 3 and 4 months, the following valuable GROCERIES, viz:

100 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 do Cuba do,
50 do St. Domingo do,
75 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. P. R. Sugars,
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 kegs Nails,
5 tons well assorted Castings,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3000 bushels St. Ubes Salt, (handsome quality,)
400 sacks Liverpool do,
15 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
10 barrels green Copperas,
25 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*
September 28, 1835. 56-ts

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by
C. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 29, 1835. 58-tf.

Sale of LANDS for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an Order issued by the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, I will expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 26th day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of LANDS, upon which the Taxes are due the Town of Fayetteville for 1834, viz:

	TAX.
1 Lot Hillsboro' street, listed by Jas. Beggs, value $100,	$0 50
1 do. Hay street, do by Jordan Howell, including 2 polls, value $300,	3 50
1 do. Cool Spring street, do by Sam. Pearce, for M. J. McDowell, value $25,	13
1 do. Kennedy street, do by Sam. Pearce, for Joseph Pearce, value $30,	15
1 do. Hay street do by Neill Ray, val. $300	1 50
The following are returned as unlisted.	
1 Lot Winslow street, listed formerly by T. Grimes, value $150,	75
3 do. Lower Fayetteville, do. do., Heirs of Levin Jones, value $150,	75
2 do. Hay and Robeson streets, do do. Wm. M. Johnson, value $600,	3 00
1 do. Bow street, do do. Daniel McNeill, value $50.	25
1 do. near the Bridge, do do. Rail Road Co. value $300,	1 50
1 do. Wilmington Road, do do., Moses Robeson, value $300,	1 50
1 do. corner of Hillsboro' and Rowan streets, the owner unknown, value $300,	1 50
1 do do do do do. joins Edith James, value $100,	50
1 do. back of Buck Row, formerly given in by Jno. W. Howell, value $50,	25

G. DEMING, *Collector.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1835 54tds.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks. Umbrellas. Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.
July 27, 1835. 47tf

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel, American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

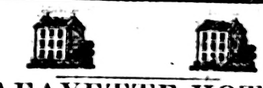
Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835, 54tf.



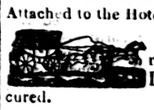
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.
October 1, 1835 57tf.

☞ The Register and Star, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; Advocate, Halifax; Courier, Charleston; Courier, Augusta; Mercantile Advertiser, Mobile, and Bulletin, New Orleans, will please give the above three insertions and send their account to this Office for payment.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE
ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE

The Article to amend the 32d Section of the Constitution, by striking out the word *Protestant* and inserting *Christian,* being taken up for its second reading.

Mr. WILSON, of Perquimons, said, it was his intention to move an amendment of the Article, by striking out the whole after the first word, and inserting a substitute which he held in his hand. He entertained, it is true, but little hope of changing what seemed to be the settled purpose of the Convention; but standing as one of a small and proscribed number in this body, he meant the sinless, he should avail himself of the present moment to set forth his views briefly in relation to the 32d Section. He would endeavor to be consistent with himself. And as most gentlemen who had spoken upon the subject had given vent to their pious feelings, by discoursing like grave and learned Bishops, and as those who acted with him upon the present occasion were not *the especially favored of Heaven,* he would try to speak after the manner of men.

The 32d section of the existing Constitution enjoins "that no person who shall deny the being of a God or the truth of the Protestant Religion, or the divine authority of the old or new Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State." Who are excluded by this Article? *First:* All persons who deny the being of a God. This excludes all Atheists. *Secondly:* All persons who shall deny the truth of the Protestant Religion. This excludes Roman Catholics, Jews, Deists and Atheists.—*Thirdly:* All who deny the divine authority of the old and new Testament. This excludes Jews, Deists and Atheists; and lastly, all who shall hold Religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State. This excludes Quakers, and all others whose Religious principles forbid them to bear arms in defence of their country. Many doubt the existence of men among us, who deny the being of a God. It is very certain, if there be any Atheists in this State, they are very few in number, and almost unheard of. It is to be feared however, that should the Convention impose upon Atheism severe pains and heavy penalties, subjects would not be wanting for the stake and the rack. We are informed by history, that there was a time in the existence of some of the ancient Republics of Greece, when the law made no provision for the punishment of the child who should slay the parent—the crime being then unknown. Some law-givers, who not content with enacting pains and penalties for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors already in existence among them, launched into futurity and provided for the punishment of the crime of parricide. The consequence was, that shortly afterwards, the crime that existed before in the imagination of the legislator, now became of frequent occurrence. To do what we are forbidden by superior power to do, seems engrafted in the very nature of man. Witness the positive command of God himself to our first Parent Adam:—"Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it, for in the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die." But alas! Adam, just from the hands of the Creator, perfect in the image of his maker, ate of the fruit of that very tree and sinned and died; hence, all our woe. Need we then marvel that man, degenerate man, should still be fatally bent upon mischief. Of late we have heard that Catholics are not excluded from office by the 32d section. This opinion is at variance with the ordinary meaning of the word Protestant, and in direct opposition to the opinion entertained by the whole body of the people of this State from 1776 to the present day. The framers of the Constitution intended to exclude such persons who either then, or might thereafter reside in this State, holding doctrines adverse to the Institutions which they were about to establish. Now did they make use of such words as would carry out their intentions? At that day there were as now, two grand divisions, to wit, the Catholics and the Protestants. The term Catholic meant those Christians who have for their spiritual head the Pope of Rome—Protestant, those who dissented from the Pope's authority and protested against the supremacy of the Romish Church. These terms must have been well understood by the framers of the Constitution, unless it can be supposed that body of men were ignorant and illiterate; for the contrary of which, the Constitution itself affords abundant evidence. The Protestants were divided into numerous sects. The Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Moravians and Quakers were well known by the general term of Protestant. Atheists, Deists and Jews, disbelieve the truth of the Protestant religion, but they are excluded by other parts of the 32d section. We cannot therefore suppose them to be required to believe in the truth of the Protestant Religion, when other clauses of the section had denounced them for their unbelief in Christianity. It seems, therefore, that that part of the 32d section which requires a belief in the truth of the Protestant Religion was intended to exclude, and does actually exclude, Roman Catholics from office in this State. It was thought at that day, as it is now thought by some, that Catholics owed paramount allegiance to the Pope of Rome, and that as the members of that faith believed in the infallibility of the Church, in a conflict between this State and the Pope, members of the Roman Catholic faith would be bound to take sides with their spiritual head, to whom they owed paramount allegiance. If this was not the reasoning of the framers of the Constitution, they had no good reasons. If these were their reasons, they were formed in an erroneous view of the Catholic doctrine. He said, no good reasons, because in every country they had shewn themselves as patriotic and as true lovers of freedom as the Presbyterians or any other body of Christians. If they honestly entertained their notions of the Catholic faith, they were in an error, and duty required us to correct it. But whether the fears of the framers of the Constitution were with or without foundation, whether with a full and right understanding of the Catholic faith, whether with an erroneous opinion of the obligations existing between the lay members of the Romish faith and their Spiritual head, or whether by a wicked spirit of persecution, which is too apt to be formed wherever high professors are actors among men, the word Protestant was first in the 32d section of the Constitution, and there it has remained from 1776 to the present day. It was placed there, to exclude Roman Catholics, or it means nothing. They who "deny the divine authority of the old or new Testament" are excluded. Jews are not named in the Constitution, yet no man will be found so regardless of the common meaning of the English language, as to say, that this clause does not most unequivocally exclude from office the Children of Israel. Why? Because they do not believe in the divine authority of the new Testament. Yet the language in reference to the Jews, in the 32d section, is not more clear and pointed than that which is aimed at the Catholics. Previously to the meeting of the Convention which formed our Constitution in 1776, the Colonies had been invaded by a hostile foe—arms had been taken up by the Colonists and blood had been shed in the battle field. In this State, at that time, resided a small society of Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum,* and several numerous bodies of Friends or Quakers. They were a people of peace. Their religion forbid them, under the penalty of incurring the everlasting displeasure of HIM, whose laws are from everlasting to everlasting, to take up arms upon any occasion, either to repel an invasion or to quell an insurrection. The laws of the "Prince of Peace" they held more binding than the ephemeral laws of man—the punishment for the violation of the laws of mortals endures but for a season, while the violation of Heaven's laws, unrepented, forever and ever. They say, that he that in battle is slain, has little time for repentance. Sublime precepts! but, however much we may admire them either in theory or when carried out into practice, no one can entertain a doubt but that when our land is trod by the feet of merciless, ravaging, hostile invaders, *these* Religious principles are incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State. With reference then to whom, was that clause in the 32d section inserted, which says, "Or who shall hold Religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State?" Though the war of the Revolution raged from 1775 to 1782, these peaceful people uniformly refused to bear arms. Suppose all Americans to have become converts to this faith, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, what would have become of the freedom and safety of the State? Scarcely should we yet have paid the penalty which British vengeance would have exacted from us, unless we are so vain as to believe that Heaven would have interceded especially in our favor, to repel the ravaging foe, or to make easy the yoke that would have been placed upon our necks. To refuse to bear arms, in the opinion of the framers of the Constitution, by reason of scruples of conscience, was to hold Religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State. If the Convention did not mean to exclude Quakers and Moravians, with reference to whom did they insert that part of the 32d section? He had no very strong preference for any body of sectarians, and as few prejudices against them as most persons. He believed, that the Christian Religion was so deeply rooted in the Institutions of the country, as not to stand in need of the aid of the law for its protection.

But it is submitted to the discretion of this Convention, to amend the 32d section; and an amendment has been offered in the following words to-wit:—"That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the old or new Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office of trust or profit in the civil department within this State." This amendment, after a most able, learned and eloquent discussion, had passed its first and now came up for its second reading. It seemed to him, that it behooved the Convention to examine and weigh well this amendment before it should be incorporated in the fundamental law. If there were errors in the old Constitution, and if the 32d Article be among those errors, would it not be advisable, either not to touch it at all, or if touched, to put the axe to the root of the tree. Upon the present occasion, as upon all others in legislating, unless he was satisfied that good would result from our action upon the 32d section, he felt himself bound to submit to existing evils, rather than try an experiment which he awfully feared and sincerely believed would bring down upon the people greater ones. This Article, he thought, ought never to have had a place in the Constitution; but there it was, and had been since '76; he believed it had done no very great harm, and was certain it had done no good—its tendency, he thought, had been to promote hypocricy—an offence as hateful as it was mean. He was very clear that the whole section should remain, unless an amendment could be adopted that would put all men among us, that may be found trust-worthy by the electors or people, upon terms of equality in asking for and receiving office. Let those who confer office, judge of the qualifications.

Entertaining these views upon the first reading of this amendment, the other day, his vote was recorded against striking out the word Protestant. He had been an attentive though silent hearer of this whole debate. Arguments had been advanced so clear and so strong, and in such lofty strains of glowing eloquence for striking it out, that it seemed to him that further resistance to its abrogation could not be made, and, if he had correctly understood gentlemen from every quarter of the State, in this body, nearly all were convinced of its inutility and injustice; but gentlemen have two ways of getting round its destruction. Certain gentlemen say it is a dead letter and entirely harmless. Of these, he would ask, if there was

a dead branch in the tree, why not remove it?—It is conceded to be useless; then why retain it with so much pertinacity? It seemed to him, that gentlemen were not entirely candid and sincere in the support they gave their dead letter.

But another and more numerous class of advocates for the retention say, they are instructed—that public opinion is so strong at home, in favor of the 32d section, that they *dare not* disregard the voice of their constituents. Now he was one, who would go very far in carrying out whatever he undertook with good faith. He had never said much about instructions by the people to their Representatives, but he thought there was no great difference between the contracts made between the people and their Representatives and the ordinary bargains made between citizen and citizen. The man who employed an agent to transact for him business abroad, could prescribe such terms as might be mutually agreed upon between them, and so the people in appointing their Members of Assembly, and Members of Congress or Delegates in Convention, may prescribe such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, and he who breaks the bargain, whether it be principal or agent, in the shape of an individual, a Member of Assembly, Member of Congress, or Delegate in Convention, is faithless and not trust worthy. The election under which he came here was holden but a very few days ago, and hardly any of us have had any means of acquiring a knowledge of the feelings and views of our constituents since the election.

Then, gentlemen are here "fresh from the people." No after-meetings, called for the purpose of instructing by small knots of Politicians, gotten up at Court Houses, Taverns or grog shops, but a full burst of public opinion at the Polls in favor of its retention. For what; why this burst of public opinion? He put it to gentlemen from every quarter whether they were instructed to retain the 32d section, to exclude Jews, to exclude Quakers—yes, the harmless Quakers, to exclude Deists—to exclude Atheists—to exclude any one but the Roman Catholics? He put it to gentlemen from every quarter to say, whether public opinion was roused at home against the Jews, the Quakers, the Deists, the Atheists? He put it to gentlemen from every quarter to say, whether there existed the least excitement in any part of the State against Jews, against Quakers, against Deists, against Atheists? Against whom then was the excitement? He defied gentlemen to say, that there was the least hostility in the public mind against Jews or Quakers. The only class against whom there was any excitement in the public mind was the Roman Catholics, and this was known to all. None could deny it. That portion of the people who busied themselves about it, wished it retained as a wall against what they supposed to be the damnable assaults of the Romish Church upon the freedom and safety of the State. Have instructions been obeyed?—Were gentlemen sincere in their professions. The word *Protestant*—the bulwark against Papacy—has been stricken out, and the word *Christian* substituted. For what? To let in the Catholics. If the voice of the constituent be binding, then has that been done, which the people forbid to be done, and which ought not to have been done. He trusted in God that this would not be set up as a precedent in the doctrine of instruction, if it were, there would, in future, be no danger of the "Representative being palsied by the will of his constituents." He that knoweth his master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes.

Gentlemen, it seemed to him, had a matter of some difficulty to settle with other portions of the community. Why should Catholics be admitted to a participation in the offices of trust and profit in this State, while Jews, Quakers, and Deists are excluded. Is any one here prepared to say to his constituents that the Catholics have been found more trust-worthy, than the peaceful Quakers or the persecuted Jews? There are but few Catholics in this State, still fewer Jews, while the Quakers are numerous. He said he would take the liberty of saying, for he was of a Quaker descent, that in all the private walks of life and all the social relations of life, there was not on earth a purer people. They were truly a people of peace and good works.—These observations he had made, not to disparage the just claims of the Catholics, but as a matter of sheer justice to the *proscribed Quakers*.

Mr. W. said, "the Friends" held some notions that he did not approve. He had been at war with them on the question of negro slavery. Although their opinions on this point were palpably wrong, yet no one acquainted with them, and with their Religious principles, can for a moment believe, that their Religious prejudices either against bearing arms or against negro slavery, weakened their integrity; for they were strict observers of their agreements and punctual performers of their contracts, the world over. He knew nothing of his own knowledge, of the Roman Catholics, but as far as he could gather from books and men, they were pretty much like other denominations, having much in their system that is "of man," and not quite as much that is "of God," as all sectarians are disposed to arrogate to themselves. As an Institution suited to the various feelings and frailties and necessities of man, he believed no Church on earth had superior claims. Imperfections, impurities and errors will exist in all institutions, whose superintendance is subject to man's control, and whatever may have been the origin of the Catholics, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian or the Wesleyan system, he hazarded nothing in saying, that their government was now in the hands of those who see and feel, as sinful man sees and feels. He feared, and he thought there was some evidence to support the opinion, that the present excitement against the Catholics was hatched by some aspiring, designing, ambitious Priest. Why had that partial, trashy book, called *Fox's Martyrs*, been spread far and wide? Were the outrages therein related, of recent occurrence, or were the atrocities therein varnished and blazoned forth, the cruelties and barbarities of a dark, superstitious and bigoted age of persecution, called up from the slumber of ages? Who have been active in putting into circulation that tissue of falsehoods "Six months in a Convent?" Who are the victims of this stuff? The honest and confiding part of the people, over whom the Priesthood, as well in this country as in every other, have exercised an uncontrolled influence.—Upon this excitement, the small and crafty Politicians of the State seized, fanned it into a flame, hoping thereby to work their passage into the Convention; well knowing that the sober sense and sound judgment of the people, if left to act coolly and unexcited, would not discover their fitness for a seat here. Were the Catholics numerous in our State? Scarcely did a Chapel exist. Was there a probability that Catholic emigrants would come to this State? There was no new field open to enterprize here; very few foreigners found it to their advantage to come to North Carolina; nor could it be expected that they should, unless some great and unexpected change takes place, whereby men make a competency or subsistence easier than heretofore. The rage now was, and he much feared would continue to be, to leave the State for more favored regions.

But, Mr. President, the word "Protestant," from the length of time it has existed in our Constitution, is venerated by the people, and has acquired something like certainty in its meaning; not so with the word which is now put in its place. Nothing is more profitable to the people in any Government than certainty in the law The attainment of a knowledge of the law is difficult, when its provisions are couched in the clearest language; a competent knowledge cannot be acquired when it is clothed in words of uncertain and indefinite meaning.

Where can two professors of Christianity, belonging to different sects, be found, that will agree in the meaning of the word Christian. True it is that all sectarians of this country claim to be Christians, but whenever the issue shall be made up to try whether an individual is a Christian, the defendant will, if governed by the laws of self-preservation, excuse from serving on his jury, all members of the accusing body. Unfortunately, in Religious controversies, the learned and intelligent part of mankind are as much under the influence of bigotry and fanaticism as the ignorant and illiterate. He held in his hands a string of Resolutions adopted by a Convention of Presbyterian Clergymen recently holden at Pittsburg, Penn. which he would take the liberty of reading:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the deliberate and decided judgment of this General Assembly, that the Roman Catholic Church has essentially apostatized from the Religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and therefore cannot be recognized as a Christian Church.

2 *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all in our communion to endeavor by the diffusion of light by the pulpit, the press and all other Christian means, to resist the extension of Romanism, and leads its subjects to the knowledge of the truth, as it is taught in the word of God.

3. *Resolved*, That it is utterly inconsistent with the strongest obligations of Cristian parents to place their children for education in Roman Catholic Seminaries.

Now, these Resolutions did not emanate from a body of ignorant and illiterate men, suddenly drawn together by some political leader or caucus monger. No such thing Very different was this body. A council of grave and learned Divines, whose minds were stored with treasures of learning, gathered together by the toils of many years, enlightened and chastened by long reflection and deep meditation on Heaven and heavenly things. This body, aided by human learning as it was, and especially in the favor of Heaven! determined that Roman Catholics are no longer christians! Thus we see a sect, claiming for its foundation the Apostle Peter, who saw in flesh the Saviour of men: one to whom Jesus of Nazareth said—"And I say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it, and I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in Heaven"—a sect more numerous, which has wielded more, and still continues to wield more influence over men, than all other Christian denominations put together—a sect that professes to believe the whole of the old and new Testament to be of divine authority—a sect that have for 1500 years been universally called and believed to be Christians, proscribed and put under the ban by a body of Sectarians that but yesterday sprang into existence—whose numbers are small and confined to three or four Governments. What evidence have they given the World, that they and theirs are more in the favor of Heaven, than that very body whom they declare have "apostatized." Short sighted mortals! If the everlasting God sees and judges and decrees as man, sectarian man, sees and judges and decrees, who will be saved?

Now, by way of illustrating his opinions of the uncertainty of the meaning of the word *Christian*, he would call the attention of the Convention to a few cases—supposed cases to be sure—such however as might not only occur, but such as he feared would be of frequent occurrence. The power of trying impeachments is conferred upon the Legislature. Let an Officer be impeached for want of the Christian religion It is known previously to the election of members of the Assembly, that an Officer (a Judge) who holds his office from the Legislature, is to be impeached at the ensuing Session; that the charge against him is, that he is not a Christian. Let the Legislature be composed, as it usually is, of members some of the Baptist faith, some of the Methodist, some of the Episcopalian, not a few of the Presbyterian, with a sprinkle of non-professors (sinners.) As things now go, we may suppose some of these orders would then, as they have now, send their members PLEDGED, *instructed*, with an eye-single to the defence of what they may please to call Religion. The General Assembly, upon its meeting, is organized into an inquisitorial tribunal; the accused is arraigned before the bar of the House; he is called upon for his defence; he steps forth and boldly discloses, that in faith he is a Universalist—that Jesus Christ came into the world, took upon himself the sins of the children of men, and died upon the cross to make a propitiation for the sins of the world, that all (not a part) might be saved—that the wicked deeds of the body are punished in the flesh, and that he did not believe in future rewards and punishments. Would the General Assembly trouble themselves with further evidence or argument? If what we have lately heard is to be relied upon as a precedent, the pious Assembly would forthwith cry—"Away with him—away with him"—he is no Christian—let his office be vacated and his place given to another. Though the officer might be as competent in qualifications, and as pure in the practical discharge of his official duties as ever mortal was, a judgment of condemnation would be rendered —Who can doubt it? What? a man, a Christian, who does not believe that beyond the grave there exists everlasting bliss and eternal woe? Where the elect bask in one everlasting round of unspeakable joy, and where the condemned rove in the agonies of eternal despair? The Universalist call themselves Christians, and according to their faith, by the virtue of CHRIST'S blood, all men are saved. The Roman Catholics, according to Presbyterian faith, have apostatized, because it is said, their Priesthood profess to forgive whenever the issue is submitted. Universalists will come under the ban of proscription, because they profess to believe that Jesus Christ took upon himself the sins of the world and released *all* mankind from the bondage of sin and transgression. The complaint against the Catholics is, that their Priests claim and exercise too much power; that against the Universalists is, that they give too much efficacy to the suffering and blood of Christ.

Again, what would be the fate of the Unitarian, who, like the Universalist arraigned before this dread tribunal—this inquisition, for in truth that is the proper name—should step forth and declare that he believed in *one* God, but that Jesus Christ was not that one; but that the doctrines taught by Jesus Christ among men made them better and happier in this life—made the way easier and plainer to Heaven, and, if practiced, were sufficient for salvation—that none can participate in the advantages of the Christian system without a strict adherence in practice to its precepts. Would the Assembly wait for further evidence than the confessions of the accused, that he did not believe in the Trinity and denied the divinity of Jesus Christ? The Unitarian, like the Universalist, would be denounced, condemned and disfranchised. The Unitarian, unlike the Catholic and Universalist, believes, that to reach Heaven, he must labour long and ardously in the practice of the precepts taught by the man Jesus, and this would be his condemnation. Mr. W. said he would go still farther, and take the liberty of saying that very body which had recently sat in judgment upon, and condemned the Catholics, may themselves, ere long, come under the ban. Who has forgotten their Sunday mail efforts? Let the public mind be charged with excitement against this body of sectarians, upon the supposition that they are encroaching upon the rights of all, and whether the charge be rightful or not the inevitable result will be a combination of all Religionists against them; and then would Presbyterians be condemned for their doctrine of election—yes, election—this word election is the key to the whole scheme. The Heathen is good to his own; we want no ovidence to prove that Catholics would, if clothed by law, set up for supremacy. The Presbyterians have passed sentence against the Catholics, and this Convention is about to clothe them with inquisitorial power, if the uncertainty exists in the meaning of the word Christian as above illustrated. In a contest for power, who is orthodox? The majority. In a contest for power, who is heterodox? The minority. It is too often the case, in the heated imagination of the devotees, the fictions of the fevered brain pass for the illumination of the Holy Spirit. These fictions become positive injunctions—the communion of many together, of this stamp, works confirmation and produces enthusiasm—in the whole mass then commences the work of carrying into practice the injunctions of the Deity. Nothing is wanting now to kindle the flame, to fire the faggot, to erect the stake and build the rack, but the aid of the law. Ministers, to execute the law, will never be found wanting, when men think they are doing God service in scourging and punishing those whom high professions proclaim to be blasphemers. How shall mortal tribunals decide between these bodies, contending among themselves about what *is* and what *is not* acceptable to the Deity? These contests, from the nature of man and man's weak understanding, must necessarily arise in every country, where the mind is unshackled by human laws. How to prevent injury from these contests, "hœc labor, hoc opus est!" but difficult as it was, he thought the way was not unessayed. The Pilgrims to this land had shown the way by example! it had been followed in numerous instances, and no inconvenience but much positive good had resulted from it. "That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." Let our system of Laws be so framed, that each one may enjoy this right, in as free and ample a manner as may suit his taste, so that he does not injure another; and let not the puny arm of man be uplifted by the law to avenge insults offered the Deity. Let no man or set of men arrogate to themselves the right to judge between man and his maker. In all ages and countries, where men have erected tribunals to take cognizance of offences, not between man and man, but between men and God, the Government has become a tyranny, the Priests, bigots, the Judges, brutes, and the people, hypocrites. What evidence have we, that one body of sectarians is higher in the favor of Heaven, than another? The rain falls upon the just and the unjust. The working of miracles by any of these sects, would put to flight all doubts of their orthodoxy—The withholding the bounties of Heaven, by the Great Judge of the quick and dead, from infidels and the apostatized, would justify the denunciation of pious men. All say they have their warrant for their faith from diety. Heaven has given to no one any special authority for its favour—Charity therefore requires us to believe, that those people have taken their own opinions for the dictates of the Holy Spirit, and though erroneous, if left free to be combatted by reason, unaided by law, they will prove harmless.

Mr. W. said he had been brought up by Parents, one of whom made a profession of Religion. Efforts had been made to ingraft into his mind the doctrine of Fox, Penn and Barcley and much better had it been for him, had the attempt been successful; but from the weakness of the flesh, the efforts of a tender Parent failed. He had however derived advantage from these efforts, among which was a knowledge of the Bible, the historical part of which had been his delight in boyhood. In that Book, the reader is introduced to God; by that God he is taught that there is none other but HIM; that to set up another, would draw down upon the children of men the displeasure of the Creator.—This God created all Heaven and Earth, and all that therein is; throughout that Book, all the mighty things done, are the works of the God of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob; throughout that Book, the most terrible anathemas are fulminated against all who have any other God save the God of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob, who made the Red Sea divide, that the Israelites might pass through on dry ground—the God of Moses, who prostrated the walls of heathen Jericho.

Is this Book the foundation of the Christian faith? Jesus said, he came, not to take away the law, and the prophets, but to fulfil them. This is the faith of the Jew, but he is proscribed and condemned. Who is prepared to say, that there is not at this very moment among us, some Son of Abraham who fired by genius and prompted by the most laudable ambition, may in the course of the next thirty years, by dint of his extraordinary talents, cultivated and nurtured by the most studious and unremitted industry, occupy the topmost place in the affections of the State. Is it unlikely? The man to whom public opinions has given pre-eminence in this State, and rightfully too, has been for the last thirty years a conscientious member of a body of Christians, few in number and *proscribed in this State*. The Deist is disqualified on account of his belief in one God and his disbelief of the divine authority of the Old and New Testament.—The existing Constitution is thought to have been as much or more the work (the 32d section excepted) of Willie Jones, than any other individual, yet under that very charter was he proscribed by the bigotry of the framer of the 32d section. Shall a clause be retained in our Constitution which would exclude from office a Jones, the Champion of the Whigs in the Convention of 1776, that formed our State Constitution? Should the Quakerism of a Penn, the Unitarianism of an Everett or an Adams disfranchise them in this State? Most gentlemen had given in the course of their remarks, something like a confession of Faith. The advanced hour of the day, the length of time he had already occupied, and the impatience manifested by the Convention when he first rose, admonished him to be brief.—These reasons, and not a desire to cloak or cover his opinions, or to shrink from a full and candid disclosure of them upon the house-top, would prevent his going into a confession of his Faith, at this time; but he would take the liberty of saying in one general observation, that the Faith, the Religious Faith of all, was mere matter of opinion; that every man had, and ought to have, permission to form his own for himself. Like the venerable President of this body, he did not believe that the belief of an individual in future rewards and punishments, had much influence upon his actions.

"In the day that thou shalt eat thereof thou shalt surely die." The words of Diety, spoken to man, perfect man, face to face. How long, were they obeyed? Alas for man, the first tempter that came, made Adam disbelieve his maker's laws. He had some experience among men; his profession had brought him into contact with persons of every grade in this State; he had defended the thief, the burglar, the murderer, the violent and high-handed; he had taken some little trouble in endeavouring to find out the Faith of that unfortunate class of men, whose advocate at the bar he had frequently been, and as yet, he had never defended one who ever doubted the being of God, or denied the divine authority of the Old or New Testament. Temporal punishment was what the great mass of men feared, and not eternal. Present good is the object of most men's pursuit, and not happiness beyond the Grave—So thoroughly satisfied was he, from the examination he had made into other men's lives, as well as into his own, that he could say of a truth for himself, and he believed on behalf of the few with whom he acted in this Convention, that nothing he could say upon Religion would be gracious in the sight of Heaven; but that all he ought to presume to say to his God, would be like the poor Publican of old, to smite his breast and say, Lord have mercy upon me a sinner! Believing therefore, that the 32d section was radically wrong, and in a direct opposition to the 19th section of the Bill of Rights; believing that the striking out of the word *Protestant* and the insertion of the word *Christian* will not cure the injustice of the clause; and believing that God would, regardless of the pigmy resistance of the world, the flesh and the Devil, carry out his great purposes, spread that light abroad by which he intends to save his creature, man, without the aid of short sighted mortals, he should vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Wilkes. The amendment which he held in his hand, left Religion as it is in the 19th section of the Bill of Rights untouched—as free as the air we breathe—a matter between every man and his God. It was as follows:

Resolved, That all Freemen having the qualifications of age and property prescribed in the existing Constitution, and who, previously to entering upon official duties, shall take the oath of allegiance to this State and the oaths to support the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the U. States, shall be capable of holding any office of trust or profit within the Civil department of *this State*.

What is it to me as a citizen of North Carolina, whether my neighbour believes in one God or in twenty; it neither picks my pocket, nor breaks my shin. This was the language of Thomas Jefferson, one to whom this country is more indebted for its Civil and Religious liberties than all the Priests in Christendom; and now, in conclusion, he would say that he had given his honest opinions not at such length as he would, were it not for the great desire the Convention manifest to adjourn *sine die*, at an early day.

He would, as the last argument he should advance, call the attention of the Convention to the great fundamental principle of this Government, that the people had a right to, and were capable of self-government. He had heard various gentlemen assert, that propositions advanced here, were a libel upon the government—a slander upon the people—but he thought all other libels and slanders fell far short of that contained in the 32d section. What is it? that no one shall be elected to any civil office of trust or profit in this State, unless he shall be such as shall be pronounced a Christian by the sects within this State. Disguise it as you will, this is the substance. Now for the libel. The people have a right to govern themselves, and are capable of self-government; they have a right to elect their Members of Assembly and the Assembly must elect Judges and other officers. But the Assembly men are not Theologians and Divines; the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts are not Theologians and Divines. The Christian sects and the Theologians and Divines of these sects are divided among themselves in agreeing upon who are Christians, and what it is that constitutes christianity. Now there are fears entertained by this Convention, that the people will, upon some occasions, elect and judge to be trust-worthy, these horrid Jews, Quakers, Deists, Universalists, Unitarians and Roman Catholics; and for that reason, this pious body have disfranchised them. But the people being mere laymen, and consequently unlearned in Divinity and Theology, may some time be so wrought upon by men of superior eloquence and talents, as to mistake some one candidate, who in fact is a Deist, or Catholic, or Quaker, or Unitarian, for a Christian. A sad mistake, tis true! but such may be made. The Legislature may be composed of the same materials with the people and it may be wrought upon by the same reasons which influence the lay-gents. The Legislature thus composed of lay-men, elect three Citizens for Judges of the Supreme Court. These Gentlemen's opinions upon religion are all known—they are Catholics; the whole matter is discussed, and they are solemnly determined to be Christians. The zeal of some malcontents gets up an impeachment at the subsequent session. The sect of the accusing party has gained strength, but not enough. This impeachment is tried, and the impeached acquitted; but the discontent makes head-way; the body of sectarians to whom the Judges' Religion is obnoxious, go on stirring the elements of discord, fanning the flame, until the requisite number is gained in the Legislature, and the Catholic Judges are impeached, condemned and disfranchised, because they are not Christians. Now, he would ask who had governed? The people or the Clergy? The people had decided, and the Clergy had set aside their judgment.—This Convention had decided that Catholics were Christians, but in the case which he had put, a body of Sectarians had reversed the opinion, and the deliberate judgment of this Convention He would ask if it was not a direct libel upon the people to say of them, that they require for their guidance in legislating, the aid of the Clergy? What, to say of the good people of this State, that they are capable of governing themselves, and in the next breath, inform them however, that none is trust-worthy, unless he be a Baptist, a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian? What guaranty have we, that these very people will not next turn upon each other as they have upon the Catholics?

The efforts to retain the 32d section and the amendment already made by inserting the word Christian is, if there be any genuine, pure, holy Religion in the land, a libel upon that Religion.—What, have Sectarians so little faith in the intrinsic merit of Christianity, that they fear it will be over-run by infidelity in this land? For shame! that men should attempt to hide a wicked, persecuting spirit—a miserable scramble for power, behind such thin-woven subterfuges!

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF 2D OCT.

An instance of the *manner* of paying debts contracted by the government, came under our observation on Tuesday last. We were shown a check for three dollars twelve and a half cents, drawn by the superintendant of the National Road, near Indianopolis, on the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, in favor of one of the laborers on the Road. It is thus that the industrious man is cheated out of a part of his wages. He must either make a trip of three or four days, to this city, to cash a few checks of fifteen or twenty dollars, thus losing a part of his time; else dispose of them to the merchants and shavers in the neighborhood of his employ, at a considerable discount from the full value of them.

These are the "Benton drops," that were to flow so abundantly down the Mississippi valley, and the interior territory. In lieu of United States paper, which is at par in all parts of the country, the honest day laborer is paid with checks on distant local banks. Well may the Van Buren leaders cry out "hurrah for the better currency!" when *depreciated* circulating medium is made the *coin* of the country.

General Green has retired from the editorial duties of the United States Telegraph, which will now wholly devole upon Dr. Gibson, a gentleman of talents, who has long been associated with Gen. Green in the discharge of those duties.

Six yards and no more.—The people of Providence, R. I. "are contemplating to pass a law that no female shall have more than six yards of cloth in each sleeve"—so says the Westchester and Putnam Herald.

The law did not pass—the manufacturers and shop keepers voted it down by more than ten to one, and the usual pattern of *sixteen* yards is still maintained. The proposition now is to widen the side walks, and the necessity for this measure is so imperious that it will probably pass without opposition.—*Providence Journal.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Van Buren and the Abolitionists.—We publish below, as an act of justice to Mr. Van Buren, a letter recently written by him to a gentleman of Georgia, in relation to the charge brought against him of favoring the views of the Abolitionists. We are free to say, that this letter convinces us, that Mr. Van Buren does not, in any way, countenance the incendiary efforts of *Arthur Tappan & Co.* but it sheds no light on another question, of scarcely less magnitude, and so connected with the subject on which he was writing, that we do not well see how he avoided an allusion to it. We allude to the power of Congress to impose any condition, in relation to Slavery, upon the people of a State applying for admission into the Union, *as the price of that admission.* It is well known that Mr. Van Buren was an ardent supporter of Rufus King, who aimed so deadly a blow at Southern interests, in the Senate of the United States, on the Missouri question, and it is confidently asserted that his views on this topic are not in accordance with those of the South. We repeat then, that writing to a *Southern* man, for the express purpose of disabusing the public mind of error, it is passing strange, that he did not clear up this matter also. But to his letter:

Owasco, Sept. 10, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR:—

Your letter of the 22d ult. met me at this place on my return from the Falls, and I lose no time in replying to that part of it which relate to the continued attempts to prejudice my friends, as well as myself, in the estimation of the South, in respect to the Slave Question.

It is deeply to be regretted that there should be found, on the part of any, inducements sufficiently strong to increase an excitement, already so alarming, by a resort to imputations, in the truth of which no ingenuous mind can place the slightest confidence. The allegations which attribute to me views and opinions that are so justly obnoxious to the slave-holding States, are made in the face of the most explicit declarations on my part, denying all authority on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in the matter—against the propriety of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, and in the absence of a single fact, giving the least countenance to the unfounded imputations. I should poorly requite the candor with which I have hitherto been treated by the great mass of my fellow-citizens of the South, were I to allow myself to apprehend that those who would otherwise be disposed to give me their confidence, could, under such circumstances, suffer me to be prejudiced in their opinion, by the unsupported assertions of my enemies, however reckless or vehemently persisted in. Were these fabrications, therefore, designed to affect me only, I should not hesitate to leave the matter as it stands, to the spontaneous action of my countrymen. But when it is intended to reach, in this way, those who honor me with their friendship, I dont feel myself at liberty to withhold any correction that may, by possibility, be useful to them. With this view I send you the enclosed proceedings of the citizens of Albany upon the subject, and authorize you to say, that I concur fully in the sentiments they advance.

I was absent from the city at the time the meeting was held, but took an early occasion to advise its call, and to encourage the attempt to make it, what it has been, a meeting of the people, without reference to their sentiments on any other subject than that which was discussed before it. Connected with its proceedings are to be found the names of our principal State officers, Executive and Judicial, including the Governor of our State, with an array of private citizens which, for personal worth and weight of character, has never to my knowledge been excelled at any previous meeting.

It would be presumption in me to add any assurances of my own, as to the sincerity with which the sentiments they express are entertained, or of their disposition to make them effectual upon the important subject to which they relate.

May we not, then, hope that the proofs of an affectionate and just right towards the rights and interests of the South, which have been brought out by this hitherto threatening excitement, will have the effect, in future to remove all unfounded impressions and put an end to every feeling and prejudice inconsistent with the principles upon which the Union was founded?

Earnestly cherishing this pleasing anticipation,
I am, dear sir, very truly,
Your friend and ob't servant,
M VAN BUREN.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THE PROSPECT.

The Congressional elections have taken place in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. Each of these is known to be inflexibly opposed to Mr. Van Buren. We have the means, therefore, of forming an estimate of Mr. V. B's Presidential prospects. The Congressional elections in the following States have gone against him:

Massachusetts,	14	Louisiana,	5
Vermont,	7	Tennessee,	15
Delaware,	3	Kentucky,	15
North Carolina,	15	Ohio,	21
South Carolina,	11	Missouri,	4
Alabama,	7		
			117

Thus eleven States have declared against the New York candidate in their congressional elections; and these eleven give 117 electoral votes. If to these we add Maryland and Mississippi, which, although they have not yet elected their members of Congress, are certain to go against Martin Van Buren, we have 13 States, a majority of the whole 24, and 131 electoral votes. Now let us contemplate the prospect in other States. Who does not know that Indiana is prepared to go by acclamation for Gen. Harrison? Who does not know that Virginia and Georgia exhibit a thousand indubitable evidences of hostility to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention? Who does not know that the voice of a righteous public sentiment is rising from Pennsylvania like the roar of many waters? Who does not know that Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine, are all doubtful States, and, that each is as likely to oppose the Caucus candidate as to support him?—And finally, who, in view of all these things, does not know, that the friends of the country have every possible encouragement to persevere with redoubled energy in the glorious work of rescuing the Constitution from the power of its enemies?

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Forsyth, Jr. of Alabama, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in the place of John Elliott, deceased.

FOREIGN.

New York, October 10.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship Brittannia, Waite, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 1st of September.

The accounts from the continent are not so late as previously received per Sully, from Havre.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th August, the Chancellor brought forward a bill, to amend the bill, for the tithe owners in Ireland. It was to have been considered on the Monday following.

Accounts from Bombay of the 27th April, state that, in consequence of the failure of the crop, Cotton had taken a great rise in that market. It was estimated that the shipments to Great Britain and China would not exceed 40,000 bales, and the stock then on hand was only 1000 bales.

New York, Oct. 12.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship England, Capt. Choisy, we have London papers to Sept. 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

The contest between the two Houses of Parliament, growing out of the Municipal Corporation Bill, was still pending, but with a fair prospect of a speedy adjustment. Parliament was expected to be prorogued in the course of two or three days.

The Cholera was raging in several of the principal cities of Italy. Genoa, Florence, Leghorn, and one or two others are mentioned. At Genoa, to the 25th Aug., there had been 1053 cases and 398 deaths. "Eight physicians of that city and the celebrated Paganini" had been among its victims. The usual autumnal reviews of Austrian troops in Lombardy are not to take place this year, in consequence of the presence of the scourge.

In Algiers the ravages of the disease were still greater. Eight hundred and fifty had already died in the military hospitals, and the whole loss of the colony up to the 22d of August amounted to 1271.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—Aug. 31.

The sales of Cotton from the 22d to 28th inst. (both inclusive) were only 9,770 bales, including
2700 Uplands at 8¾ a 11¼d
3440 Orleans at 8¾ a 13, 30 at 14d.
1400 Alabama at 5 a 12¾
150 Sea Island at 22 a 29.
80 Stained do. at 11 a 15.

There was again a limited inquiry for the article from the Trade, and until Friday, the 28th inst., a total absence of speculation; the market was consequently in a dull state throughout the week, and several holders have evinced a determination to sell, prices of all descriptions declined, in the better sorts of American ¼d per lb. and the middle and lower qualities fully ½d per lb., at which reduction it was difficult to obtain a purchaser.

On Saturday the sales were estimated at 3000 bales.

To-day, the sales are 3000 bales at Saturday's prices; 500 American taken on speculation, 200 for export.

LIVERPOOL, 7th September, 1835.

For nearly the whole of July and August the demand for Cotton was exceedingly languid, the sales for consumption and exportation in that period having only averaged 12,570 bags per week, and the prices of the inferior qualities of short stapled Cotton have declined 1d to 1½d per lb., whilst the better qualities from their scarcity are ½d to ¾d lower. In the same period, the stocks of Cotton in the hands of the Spinners and Dealers in the manufacturing districts must have been diminished to the extent of 50,000 bales, and it is understood that their stocks are nearly exhausted, a strong conviction prevails, that they must either resume their purchases of Cotton on a larger scale, or lessen their productions of Yarns and Goods. In the last ten days there has been an increased demand for Cotton, which has been freely met by the holders, and the sales of the last week amounted to 18,990 bags, of which 1500 were on speculation. Uplands now sell at 8¾ to 10¾d for ordinary to fair qualities, and good fair to prime at 11d to 12d; Louisiania and Mississippi at 8¾ to 13d; Alabama and Mobile at 8¾ to 13d, with an occasional sale of a few bales extra qualities at 13½d to 14d per lb.; and it may here be remarked, that there are several thousand bales of American Cotton in the port of a quality so inferior, as not to be worth 7d to 8d per lb.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

SALES AT AUCTION,

BY THOS. SANDFORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

IN addition to the Goods advertised to be sold on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1835, will be sold for and on account of whom it may concern, sundry Articles, damaged on the voyage of importation, viz. NAILS, COTTON BAGGING, ROPE, HATS, TEA, LEATHER, &c. &c. &c.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 20. Auctioneers.

TRUST SALE.

ON Tuesday, November 3d, 1835, will be sold at Public Auction, the STORE on Person street formerly occupied by Isham Blake Jr. It is 20 feet front and 56 feet deep, on leased Ground, with the advantage of the Lease. Terms at sale.

E. W. WILLKINGS, *Trustee,*
for Isham Blake Jr.

October 20. 59-4t

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

POLICE OFFICE—PARK.

MONDAY, OCT. 5.

An Ignoble termination of a noble Spree.—The public were some weeks since advised, through the press, of the arrival at Boston of a splendid yacht belonging to the Marquis of Waterford, in which its noble owner and others of the British nobility were passengers. The arrival of those distinguished visiters in this city was also duly announced, and the hospitalities of our citizens were not slow in being tendered them. Yesterday, the marquis of Waterford, honorable John Beresford, lord Roselyn, and colonel Dundas, dined with one of our most estimable citizens, and bore evidence on leaving, we are informed, of his usual unbounded cheer.

The exhilaration of spirits imbibed by the guests, excited in them predilections for a "spree;" and sundry unfortunate wayfarers who haplessly came in the way of their midnight migration homeward, received probably, for the first time in their lives, striking testimonials of the force of a nobleman's passion. Passing down Washington street, near Morris, they attacked, unmercifully beat, and nearly denuded, an inoffensive passer by. Two street lamps that had the presumption to stand by order of the mayor and corporation, were next assailed and demolished, as was also a neighboring window, which, lacking a shutter, exposed its nakedness to their heroic canes, stones and other missiles. About this time a plain republican watchman, named William Carter, found himself suddenly in contact with these noble revellers, and undertook to arrest the progress of their demolitions, and the chivalrous enactors.

This plebian interference did not appear to sit well on the noble stomachs of the gentlemen, and they gave token of their dissatisfaction by a copious discharge of hard names, angry oaths, and pelting with their fists—at the same time putting the finding Charley in the knowledge of *who it was* he was interfering with. The unsophisticated watchman, however, had never received any instructions to spare lords or marquises of any kind from whom he found trespassing, and giving an alarm rap, two others of the same school came to his assistance; but before they arrived he had not only suffered much in body, but also in mind, by reason of the comparative nakedness to which the fray had reduced him. When his comrades came, they made a simultaneous charge on the marquis, the lord, the colonel, and the honorable, and compelled them to fly. The latter springing into a boat, converted the oars into bludgeons, and resumed the contest; but the watchmen proved too many for them, and they were conducted, prisoners of war fairly captured, to the watch house.

When the police office opened this morning, four elderly looking young fellows, somewhat the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed at the bar, and the marquis of Waterford, lord John Berresford, lord Roselyn, and colonel Dundas of the Royal guards, answered to their names. The magistrate, justice Hopson, straightway informed them of the offences of which they stood charged, which they in no very mild terms denied, and made some high toned remarks which rather served to put the magistrate on his "reserved rights." He soon made out a commitment for them, and they were escorted to bridewell by some fifteen or twenty watchmen. Here their ill brooked degradation led them into a squabble with the keeper, in which the noble marquis was floored, as was also one of his companions. Here they remained several hours; but were finally liberated through the influence of his honor the Mayor and the British consul, after paying Carter, the watchman, $20 in sterlings received, and listening to a most cutting rebuke from the Magistrate.

NEW YORK, OCT. 13.

Stock Gambling and Fraud.—Wall street was in an uproar yesterday afternoon, caused by the unwelcome discovery that a jobber in fancy stocks had suddenly "evacuated Flanders" leaving certain checks upon various Banks, to the amount of 7,-00 dollars, which he had given as so much cash in the morning, utterly unprovided for. The individual is a young Englishman calling himself Golding, who has figured to some extent in the stock market lately, as well as in Broadway, where he made quite a show every day with green frock coat, red velvet waistcoat, low crowned hat, and great store of diamonds and safety chains. In the course of the morning he purchased stocks of one broker to the amount of 36,000 dollars, and 11,000 dollars of another, giving his checks in payment, but forgetting to make any deposites to meet those checks, he made sale of the scrip without a moment's delay, fingered the proceeds, amounting to 47,000 dollars, and instantly bolted. The roguery was discovered of course, on presenting the checks the myrmidons of the police were roused to the chase—and at 11 o'clock last night the gentleman was civilly ushered into the presence of the magistrates having been arrested somewhere in the upper part of the city. He had removed from his lodgings with bag and baggage, but his movements were neither rapid nor secret enough to evade the pursuit of the keen ministers of the law. A large part of the money was found upon his person.

The strangest part of this affair is the readiness of the brokers to suffer so large an amount of money to pass out of their hands, with no better security for re-payment than the checks of an unknown dandy boy—a foreigner without connections, or guarantees of any kind for his integrity, and who has been known, even by sight, only a few months in Wall street. In the card published in the morning papers, announcing his fraud, and offering a reward for his apprehension, he is represented as no more than "about 20 years old."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

MYSTERIOUS.—A good deal of anxiety has been produced by the absence of Henry Bartow, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Albany, for more than a week, without any one knowing the cause. He was last seen on board the steamboat from Philadelphia to Newcastle, Del. on Saturday morning the 3rd. Of course rumours are afloat of large defalcations, backed by the fact that Mr. B. has been recently a large operator in Stocks, particularly Mohawk, which fell some nineteen or twenty per cent last Saturday.

The examination of his accounts thus far, we understand, shews an embezzlement of $210,000, most of it effected by drafts on the Bank of America in this city, which he has left overdrawn to the amount of $180,-000 instead of $30,000 as his accounts represented. The Bank of America has long been in the practice of granting these loans, so that the circumstance excited no suspicion there. The capital of the Commercial Bank is $240,000.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Presidential Electors.—The following statement shows the number of Electors of President and Vice President, to which the States, respectively, will be entitled at the election in 1836.

Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 14; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 8; New York, 42; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 30; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 10; Virginia, 23; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 11; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 5; Tennessee, 15; Kentucky, 15; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 9; Illinois, 5; Missouri, 4.—Total 288.

Cotton.—Since our last report 1717 bales have been sold in this market, at prices a shade better than last week. It sold readily yesterday at from 14 to 14⅞, and 15 cents was paid for a prime lot.

We dislike very much to venture any speculations on the prospects of Cotton, as the accounts from the South and West are of a contradictory character. But, if it be true that the crop in Mississippi was commenced picking a month later than usual, and the frost we have experienced extended to that region, there must necessarily be a curtailment of it. All our planters agree that the crop in this State will fall much short of a full one.

Columbia Times.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Camden Journal:

"I have been taking an excursion through some of the Districts adjoining Kershaw, and find the cotton crops greatly inferior to what was anticipated. Two-thirds of a crop will not be realized.—The drought and cool nights of last month checked the growth of the weed, and the forms and young bolls have either fallen off, or are unpromising.—The corn crops are good in all, but abundant in many places."

PENDLETON, Oct. 9.

The weather since our last has continued cool, and there is some reason to apprehend that the frost has been severe enough to do considerable injury to the cotton and to late corn. Peas have suffered greatly.

We conversed with a gentleman at Pickens, a few days ago, who informed us that in Rabun in Georgia, and Macon, Haywood, and Buncombe in North Carolina, the corn crop has been much injured, and in some sections almost entirely destroyed by the frost.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.

We are pleased to find that the journalists throughout Louisiana do not write so despondingly of the cotton and sugar crop as heretofore; although most of them admit that the produce of the present year will be less than that of last. The favorable state of the weather during the past month augurs well for the sugar crops.—*Bee.*

We are exceedingly pained to learn, (says the Cincinnati Whig) that while Mr. Clay was attending to a suit as counsel, in the Court House, at Lexington, a few days ago, some altercation took place between him and Col. Woolley, when the latter struck Mr. C. and immediately a general combat took place between the parties litigant. We regret to add, that the report states that Mr. C. during the affray was considerably injured. As might be expected, the affair had created great excitement, and further difficulties were anticipated. We have no other particulars.

Our Savannah Correspondent, under date of the 11th inst. informs us that $69,000 of the Darien Bank Bills, have been recovered, and one of the robbers arrested and committed to jail.—*Charleston Courier.*

Death of Mr. Barry.—The last packet from Liverpool brings intelligence of the death of Wm. T. Barry, Esq. Minister to Spain, and late Postmaster General. He died in England. Though strongly opposed to Mr. Barry as a public man, there were points in his personal character which obtained the respect even of political opponents, and rendered him an amiable gentleman in private life.—*Nat. Int.*

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.—The Count de Survilliers, (says the Liverpool Times of September 8) and his brother Lucien, the Prince Canino, have been passing a few days in this town at the Adelphi Hotel.—The count will embark this morning by the packet ship Monongahela, Capt. Brown, for Philadelphia, to visit his estates, as well as his friends in America, where he has made himself deservedly popular, during a residence of some 16 or 17 years.

Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road.—The receipts of this railroad within six months ending on the 30th of June last, amounted to £99,474, which is at the rate of nearly a million of dollars per annum, on a rail road of only thirty miles in length, operating in competition with three canals. A dividend of 4½ per cent. for the six months was declared. The market price of this stock is £200 for 100 paid.

A letter writer from Texas says: "If Texas belonged to the United States, it would soon become the garden of America." To this remark, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Herald appends the following sound commentary: "The truth is, there are so many places within the United States that claim to be called THE GARDEN of America, that we are in want of hands to cultivate these lovely spots. We would then advise Americans to stay at HOME, and not place themselves under a FOREIGN government, where there is neither protection for person nor property. They ought to reflect, when they settle on the lands of Texas, that they lose all claim on our government as citizens.

Baltimore American.

Splendid Present to Mr. Webster.—The friends of Mr. Webster in Boston have procured to be manufactured a magnificent silver vase, at the cost of fifteen hundred dollars, which was presented to him on Monday last, as a testimony of their appreciation of his exalted worth.

Campbell P. White, one of the Representatives of New York, has resigned his seat in Congress.

A small lot of ground, fronting 17 feet on Wall street, by 47 on William, in New York, sold a few days ago, for $30,000, or $29 50 a superficial foot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1835.

Ill health, for the last two or three weeks, has prevented any attention, on the part of the Editor, to his duties. He hopes to be able, hereafter, fully to resume his accustomed labours.

Pennsylvania.—Should the Van Buren party be defeated in this great State, of which the returns received will not permit us to doubt for a moment, it will be a signal triumph, far out-weighing in importance any political event of the present year. It will give a new spirit to the anti-Van Buren party; for, with that State, they will be assured of success. We refer, with great pleasure, to the returns below.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

Triumph of the Whigs.—The few returns which have reached us of this election, are favorable even beyond our hopes, to the good cause of the Whigs. They exhibit an overwhelming plurality for the Whig candidate. The Colossus of Jacksonism seems at last toppling to its fall in that great Commonwealth. We shall hail its fall there—its original nursery and strong hold—as an augury of its final overthrow throughout the Union. Annexed are all the returns which we had received last evening.

	Ritner.	*Wolf.*	*Muhlenberg*
Philadelphia City,	5043	1801	1351
Spring Garden,	1165	536	452
Southwark, E. & W.	536	1635	330
Delaware county,	1145	650	385
Adams county,	1378	370	894
York, (in part)	1704	884	819
Dauphin, (in part)	1001 maj.		
	11,972	5,876	4,211
In 1832 Mr. Ritner's City votes were			4957
Mr. Wolf's were			3558
Mr. Ritner's majority was then			1399
Mr. Ritner's votes, yesterday were			5042
Mr Wolf's were	1801		
Mr. Muhlenberg's	1351		
			3152
Mr Ritner's majority over both			1890
Mr. Ritner's over Mr. Wolf,			3242
over Mr. Muhlenberg,			3692

University of North Carolina.—It is probably known to many of our readers, that this institution lately despatched an Agent to Tennessee to make sale of the large bodies of valuable Lands possessed by it in the western District of that State. We are glad to learn from the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth Teller, that the whole of these Lands have been sold by the agent to a Company of gentlemen, who have bought them on speculation. We doubt not that this sale will relieve the University from embarrassment, and place it in a situation to make such improvements as its limited means have heretofore forbidden.

Cotton.—This article has fluctuated in our market during the past week, at one time it fell as low as $13½, and again rose to $14¼; and yesterday it was down again to $14¼. The variations may in some measure be accounted for, we suppose, by the uncertainty as to the extent of the crop, and the injury done to it by the early frosts; on which points there are, as usual, contradictory accounts.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of National Sciences of Philadelphia, Hardy B. Croom, Esq., of Leon County, Florida, formerly of this place, was elected a Corresponding Member.—Devoted to science, and well qualified for its pursuits, Mr. Croom will prove a valuable co-worker in the great cause to which the Academy is devoted.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The *Baltimore American* of yesterday gives the following rumor:

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.—It was rumored in this city yesterday that accounts were received at Washington on Saturday, brought by the last Havre packet, stating that the French King had positively declined paying the five millions due this country under the Indemnity Treaty, until a *direct apology* should be made by our Executive! The Washington papers of today will probably settle the question of the truth of the rumor.

We believe there is no doubt, that a demand has been made on the French government, by an authorised American functionary—not Mr. Barton—for the money. The tenor of the answer *may* be as above stated; but we do not believe it—the rumor, however, doubtless springs from this.

New York American.

The French Question.—We have no further accounts from France; but if there be any truth in the following hints, from the last N. York *Courier des Etats Unis*, the question is certainly not yet settled. How the frank, manly, and masterly letter of Mr. Livingston, could have been illy received, by the French Cabinet, we are utterly at a loss to divine. That document, with Mr. Forsyth's endorsement, ought to have been satisfactory to the French Ministers:

"We have good cause to believe that the letter of Mr. Livingston has been illy received by the French Cabinet, and that the Ministers declare publicly enough, that their course has been finally taken, and that they are prepared for any event. It is therefore with much regret, that we have observed one of the Correspondents of a paper of this city, usually well informed, writing from Washington, that the Message of the President of the U. S. to the next Congress will be nothing less than flattering for the dignity of France, and of a nature far from being pacific. This will not be the means of settling this unfortunate affair."

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER!

"JOHN GAMBILL, Esq., the Senator elect from the county of Ashe, desires us to contradict the rumor (to which, we believe, the Register of this City first gave currency) that he is in favor of Judge White, the Whig Candidate for the Presidency."

Thus saith the last "Standard," and in reply thereto, we enter the following plea in abatement:

GEORGE H. ALEXANDER, Esq. the Senator elect from the County of Tyrrell, desires us to contradict the rumor [to which, we believe, the Standard of this City first gave currency] that he is in favor of the election of Mr. Van Buren, the Northern Candidate for the Presidency.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Judiciary.—The death of Judge Seawell has left a vacancy on the Superior Court Bench; and if rumor is to be credited, there will be two other vacancies before the Legislature meets, by resignation. Thus that body will probably have three Judges to elect.

Some legislative provision ought certainly to be made for the due administration of justice in Circuits, where the Judges allotted them, may either die or be prevented by sickness from finishing the riding. For want of some provision of this kind, numerous individuals in the 3d and 4th Circuits, are now undergoing great inconvenience, if they have not sustained positive injury. It is not unfrequently the case, we dare say, that a Judge, knowing if he fails to hold Court, that serious results may accrue, imprudently exposes himself, and either falls a victim to his endeavor to subserve the public interest, or so aggravates the character of his disease, as to render him unable to finish the duties of his Circuit.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

Georgia Elections.—In 54 Counties, the vote for members of Congress stands thus:

Wilde,	22,591	Glascock,	22,033
Foster,	22,511	Jackson,	21,912
Gamble,	22,393	Cleveland,	21,760
Beall,	22,241	Holsey,	21,713

FOR GOVERNOR.

Dougherty,	21,488	Schley,	20,504

We furnish the result of the elections in 54 counties, being as far as received at the latest hour before putting the paper to press. The rest will be forthcoming in due time, but from what is already received, there can be hardly a doubt that Schley and the whole Congress ticket of that party to which he has always belonged, are elected. But if the State has been sold, the State Rights portion of the people are not, or if sold, are not yet delivered. Not only have they stood their ground, but they are on the gaining hand. The majority thus far for Governor is smaller than before. Thus have they not only stemmed the torrent, but actually advanced against a mass of official influence that never before in this government has been brought to bear on a single object.—Not to be beaten down still lower, under such circumstances, is itself a wonder, and to rise still higher under the pressure, is good encouragement, if not triumph.—Every inch gained in such a contest is so much to the people and the States; so much towards the safety of our constitutions and the well being of posterity. So far from desponding, every true and steady friend of the cause will find abundant motive for persevering constancy.

We were told a few days since in Washington, that a gentleman of Paris had left, by his Will, about one million of Dollars, for the purpose of endowing a National University in that city. We learned also that the constituted authorities of the city had received official information of the fact, with a copy of the will. The Alexandria Gazette alludes to the rumor. Could not the National Intelligencer satisfy public curiosity on the subject.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

We have the pleasure to inform our friend of the Arena, that we believe this intelligence is substantially correct. We learn that information has been received by the Government, that such a bequest was made by some English gentleman of forture, and that the sum of 200,000 pounds sterling will in all probability inure to this city for the erection and endowment of a University. The money, we understand, was bequeathed in the first instance to the only son of the testator, but in case of his death without heir, to go to the City of Washington for the purpose above stated. That contingency occurred, and the princely legacy accrues to the city. It is probable that the President will communicate the fact to Congress early in the next session.—*Nat. Int.*

Bulwer's new work will be "A History of Athens and the Athenians."

Dr. John Davy's life of Sir Humphrey Davy—H. Lister's life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon—and G. P. R. James' life of Edward the Black Prince, are all in the press.

POSTSCRIPT.

Pennsylvania.—On the subject of the recent election in this State we have received a letter from a well informed friend in Philadelphia, from which we copy the following extract.—*Nat. Intel.*

"The triumph in Pennsylvania is complete.—Mr. Ritner is elected Governor by a majority of many thousand. Every county heard from has elected Anti-Van Buren Representatives to the Legislature, and the State of Pennsylvania is disenthralled and emancipated. It is entirely erroneous to attribute this state of things to the division of the Jackson party exclusively.

It ought not to be doubted that, even united, the Whigs would have beaten them. The fact is there does not exist in the State a Van Buren party, except with a view to the inferest of the office-holders. Mr. Van Buren has no personal popularity in Pennsylvania, and this will be seen as soon as the question of Van Buren and Anti-Van Buren shall be presented to the electors."

The Returns from eleven Counties give Ritner 32,745 votes, Wolf 18,304, and Muhlenburg 13,-036, showing a majority for Ritner over both the other candidates.

AUGUSTA, OCT. 15.—*Georgia Election.*—Recapitulation of the returns of 68 counties, for Members of Congress, and Governor, as contained in our table:—Schley, 27,062; Dougherty, 25,213; Cleavland, 26,454; Glascock, 26,690; Holsey, 26,-147; Jackson, 26,439; Beall, 24,775; Foster, 25,312; Gamble, 25,160; Wilde, 25,384.

DIED,

At Pittsborough, Chatham County, 24th ult. Miss HARRIET B. TAYLOR, daughter of John A Taylor, Esq. of Wilmington, aged 14.

In Cumberland County, (Cape Fear) 20th ult., Miss ANN NORTHINGTON, relict of Jesse Northington, dec'd, aged 78.

In Augusta, Georgia, on Wednesday last, ROBERT RAIFORD, Esq., aged about 65 years. He was formerly a resident of this town, but removed in the Spring of 1823, to Augusta, at which place he resided up to the time of his death.

At Marion Court House, on Tuesday Morning 28th Sept., after a painful and distressing illness, Mrs. ANN JANE HARLLEE, consort of Dr. Robert Harllee, of that place, aged sixteen years and four months.

In Tallahatchee County, Miss., on the 22d ult., DUNCAN McIVER, Esq. in the 57th year of his age. He emigrated from the State of North Carolina to Madison County, Tennessee, at the first settlement of the District, and was several times honoured with a seat in the Legislature of that State.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 18, Clarendon Company's boats Packet, Anna Pink, and Water Witch, with Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, for S. W. Murley, John Munn, W. S. Latta, Hart & Fuller, John C. Latta, J. Kyle, W. C. Cook, C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Belden, T. Sandford & Co., of this place; and for R. C. Hattaway, Anson County.

Also, on the 19th, D. O'Hanlon's lighters Lady of the Lake and Union, with Goods for Jos. Baker, John M. Dobbin, Charles T. Haigh, Willkings & Belden, Blake & Steel, G & L. Hurlbutt, and others of this place; and R. & R. Faucett, Evans, Hines & Co., Evans, Horn & Co., Evans, Stith & Co., A. Hargrave, A. Lindsey, D Lindsey, S. & J. L. Hargrave, Phifer & Moss, and J. M. & J. Allen, of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, Dun. G. McRae's boat Ann Smith with lighter Black Bird, with Goods for Blake & Steel, and others of this place; and S. & J. L Hargrave, Dr. W R. Holt, J. L. Hargrave, Pinkston & Roberts, and Falls & Franklin, of the interior.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Tuesday Morning by a Committee.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	40	50
Apple	do	30	35
Bacon	lb	8½	9
Beeswax	do	22	23
Bagging	yard	20	30
Coffee, prime green	lb	14	14½
2d and 3d quality	do	12½	13½
Candles, Fayette Factory	do	15	
Cotton, new	100lbs	14	14 50
Corn, (new,)	bushel	50	60
Copperas	100lbs	4	
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 25	
Flour, superfine	barrel	6 50	6 62½
Fine	do	5 25	6
Fish, Herrings	do	5 50	5 75
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	5 75	6
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	35	36
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	2 75	3
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	11
Iron	100lb	4	4 75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime,	cask	2 50	
Lard	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	do	32	35
Sole	do	20	25
Bridle	side	2 50	3 00
Lead, Bar	lb	6½	7
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	32	33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6½	7
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bushel	30	35
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18	20
Linseed	gallon	1 00	1 10
Pork	barrel	14	
Plaster, Paris	do	6	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 75	7 00
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 25
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	3
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	
W. I.	do	70	71
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2½	4
Shot	bag	2 25	
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	10 50	11
Common	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf and Lump	lb	14½	17
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	75
Turk's Island, &c.	do	55	60
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	
Glauber	do	5	6
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	20
German	do	14	15
Saltpetre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 25	1 50
Hyson	do	75	1
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	5	5 50
Manufactured	do	5	12
Tin, ½ x	box	11	
Wheat	bushel	90	1
Whiskey	gallon	30	32
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	375
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 60
Teneriffe	do	1 50	2
Malaga	do	50	
Wool,	lb	16	18

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TAUGHT by Miss SMITH, will be opened on Monday, 2d of November, on Rowan street, the usual time and place.

Fayetteville, October 19, 1835. 1*wp.*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

☞ The Fall Term in Donaldson

Academy commenced on the 7th of the present month.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 58-3ti.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FOR SALE.

2000 Bushels Turks Island SALT.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1835. 59-3w.

Bank of Cape Fear,

9th September, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days.

[54-t1N.] JOHN HILL, Cashier.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1835.

PURSUANT to the above resolution, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened by the undersigned at the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, and continue open during Bank hours, from the 2d to the 11th of November next, both inclusive.

Terms of Subscription.—One-fifth to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one-fifth every ninety days thereafter until the whole shall be paid. Subscribers paying instalments in advance to be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per ct. per annum from the time when the payment is made, to the time when it is required to be made.

Payments may be made in specie; Notes of the Bank of the United States; of the Banks of North Carolina; of the Banks of South Carolina, payable in Charleston; of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg.

JOHN D. TOOMER,
ROBERT STRANGE,
E. J. HALE,
C. T. HAIGH,
J. W. WRIGHT,
} *Commissioners.*

Female Classical School.

THE new Session of the Female Classical School opened on the 19th ult., on the principles of self government, and of rotation in Directresship. In these principles the Young Ladies will be instructed by weekly Lectures from the President of the Board. The undivided attention of Mr. Tripp has been secured, and the Trustees confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public to the full extent of the number of Pupils contemplated in the arrangement.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

October 20. 59-tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of Leet & Cook.

HARVY LEET,
(3w.) WM. C. COOK.

THEY are now receiving direct from N. York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEET & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf.*

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in November, 1835, the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much of each as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes thereon, for the year 1833, together with Costs, Charges, &c. viz.

	TAX.
A tract of 50 acres on Holly Swamp, listed by Sion Best,	$ 11
685 acres on Shoe Heel, listed by John B. Brown,	2 82
130 ditto on do, listed by Alex. Henderson,	28 1-10
250 do on Richland Swamp, do Hugh Galbreath,	1 70
532 do on Long Swamp, do Neill Monroe,	2 35
464 do on Flowers' Swamp, do Daniel Lee,	8½
212 do on Raft Swamp, do Duncan McGils's estate,	46½
100 do on Holly Swamp, do William Biggs,	77
250 do on Bear Swamp, do Levi Lockhier,	22
80 do ditto, Owen Lowrie,	72 6-10
150 do on Ashpole, do Wm. Bullard,	93
405 do do do Thos. Hunt,	55
75 do do do Lewis Hunt,	66
665 do on Aaron Swamp, do Fowler Thompson,	3 07
50 do on Big Swamp, do Hardy Wilkins,	66
650 do on Gum Swamp & Buck Pond, unlisted for 1833, supposed to be the property of Lucy Wilks,	1 43
100 do on Ten Mile Swamp, do Robt. Upton,	11
700 do in Great Swamp, do Benjamin Moore,	15½
85 do on Ashpole, do do Reddin Varnun,	22
500 in Creek Swamp, do do George Passmore,	1 10
100 do on Drowning Creek, do do estate of Gilbert Cox,	11

JAS. STORM, Late Sh'ff.

October 20, 1835. 59-6w.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, together with Costs and Charges of advertisement, viz., a Tract containing 399½ acres on Indian Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Willis Barnes and Burwell Lee, listed by Erich Huston, *Tax*, $1 69

147 do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McLean and others, listed as the property of McLenden estate,	32½
532 do on Richland Swamp, adjoining Alexander McBryde and others, listed by Duncan Hughes,	1 73
The following Tracts are unlisted, viz.	
720 do in Great Swamp, adjoining Isaac Sullivan and Johnson, owner unknown,	33
100 do on Pat's Branch, adjoining Musselwhite and others, owner unknown,	44
400 do on Little Marsh, adjoining Randal McGeach, Tuton and McGill, owner unknown,	88

Terms cash,

NEILL McALPINE, Sheriff.

Robeson County, N. C., Oct. 13. 59-6w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a very large bay HORSE, 16 hands high, a little lame in one of his hind legs. Said Horse having been raised up the country, it is thought he has strayed in that direction. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Richmond County, N. C.

HENRY T. THOMAS.

October 20. 59tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oily & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do, Hymns of Zion
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
M'Dowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Border's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety, Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious. Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Barrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders, do on the Christian Ministry With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols, Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket
Border's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farmer.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto. Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.* Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12tf.

Bank of Cape Fear,

9th September, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days.

[54-tIN.] JOHN HILL, Cashier.

JAMES MARTINE

HAS ON HAND a large and general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares,

Which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail on the most favorable terms, as low as can be bought in this State Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, he will keep constantly on hand,

Tin Plate, Iron Wire, Sheet Copper and Brass, Sheet, Round and Hoop Iron, assorted, Sheet Zinc and Lead, Bar Lead and Lead Pipe, from ½ inch to 2½ inches, Nests and ½ Nests of Iron Weights, from ¼ oz. to 4 lbs., 7, 14, 28 and 50 lb. Iron Ring Weights, Scales and Beams, Whitty's Patent Balances.

☞ He continues to manufacture every article in his line on the shortest notice

August 31, 1835 52-4wtcow4w.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c., At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interference in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

[51-3m] 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE

Duplin County, Sept 10, 1835 54tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls. No. 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.

September 21, 1835. 55-tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON

March 31, 1835

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS. MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

REMOVAL.

C. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth,
Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.
ALSO, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new.

Sept. 1, 1835. 52 3m

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by

W. C. COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to

W. C. C.

August 18 50tf

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2, Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do., Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

NOW ON HAND,

THREE first rate BAROUCHES. Also, one Stick GIG, one PEDLAR WAGON, one second hand SULKEY. Also, a variety of other Work that will soon be finished. The Work warranted of good materials and workmanship, and for sale low for cash, by

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Couch Makers.

September 5, 1835. 53tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
Materia Medica—Henry R Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council*, are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business

attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Sept 8, 1835. 53 tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cuttery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common.

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES.
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } TEAS,
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olive Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th.* 1835 34tf

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and well tilled FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 540 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land—I is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

FOR SALE.

A SIX passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Wilkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin ware repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves

LEWIS BUD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON

Fayetteville, June 30. 1835. 47 tf.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, join William Campbell, Daniel McGeogan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the above mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hurlbutt and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.